## CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Terrible Accident at a Ship Launch at Chester, Pa.

Ten Men Ground to Jelly Under a Steamer Gliding Into the Water.

FESTIVITY AND DEATH.

Horrible Denouement to a Scene of Gladness.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CRESTER, Pa., May 22, 1877.

This town has been to-day the scene of an appailing calamity, by which ten men were crushed beneath the enormous weight of the new Iron steamer Saratoga in her launch into the Dolaware. Seven were killed and three others very seriously injured, perhaps some of them fatally. Possibly others still may swell the list of the dead. These victims were ship carpenters at work, with some thirty others, beneath the hull, removing the blocks on which the vossel rested, proparatory to its eliding along the ways to the water. All about them was a gay and festive throng, hundreds of men and women gay and happy. The mon themselves were staiwart mechanics in robust health. proud of their skill and prowess. In a twinkling, with no word or sign of warning which reached them, the vast mass of metal above them moved, the remaining props broke like pipe stems, the vessel slid toward the river, and the ten men were writhing and scream ing beneath her keel in the agonies of death and mortal malming. By a miracle their associates in the work escaped with their lives, many of them bearing ugly bruises and scratches; others, who stood by to witness the lestive completion of a great work, saw their follows crushed under the death-dealing monster like a modern Juggernaut, and were powerless to help or save them. They could only ejaculate a prayer, "God belp them!"

The shattered remains of three dead bodies were all that were found. Four others died almost before they could be taken to the office, and three others were car fied away less seriously wounded. It is feared that others may have been carried into the water, and the river is to be dragged.

The following are the names of the killed and the

THE KILLED. EDWARD BURK, carpenter, killed instantly, flody ter-ribly manufed; aged thirty-five; leaves wife and six children living in Chester.

Jour NELSON, carpenter, killed instantly and badly mangles; aged thirty-five; a stranger who had recently gone to work in the yard. J. G. CREW, carpenter, killed instantly, head taken

off; aged thirty-five; married. GEORGE O. Woor, carpenter, died almost imme-diately, legs broken off below the knee; aged twenty-

six; leaves wile and two children.
Cuastes Whight, Sr., carpenter, died immediately, badly crushed, aged forty-five; leaves wife and two

EDWARD FAWLEY, carponter, crushed, aged twentyeight; single.

Barner Casson, carpenter, leg torn off, died imme-

diately, aged thirty-four; wife and one child. WOUNDED. WILLIAM PARKINSON, breast and side of the head;

will probably recover.

WILLIAM KASSON, cut in face; will recover. George Tuompson, slightly bruised.

PERPARING FOR THE LAUNCH.

At eight o'clock the iron steamship Saratoga, built for James E. Ward & Co., of New York, to trade between that port and the West Indies, was to have been embled; Miss Emma Fountain, daughter of the master carpenter of the yard, stood with a party of friends laughing and talking on the deck, ready to break the bottle of wine over the bows and to christen the vessel as she gracefully glided into the water; a number of en and ladies from New York and Philadelphia were present on the pier to view the scene, and every

surrounding indicated an occasion of festivity and re-

joicing. Shortly before the hour appointed about fifty ship-carpenters, all picked workmen, selected for their experience and skill, were underneath the ship break ing the blocks upon which the immense hull rested. to as to lower her upon the cradles or greased ways spon which she was to glide into the water. Every ilternate block had been knocked away when Mr. who has superintended the forty launches that have taken place there within five years without the slightest accident, mounted to the platform near the bows to examine the "tell-tales," which are several little lines drawn with a lead pencil across moves, if it is only by the breadth of a hair. The string pieces are two broad pieces of three-inch plankon each side of the ways at the bow or in shore end of the ship, botted at one end to the ways and at the other to the cradle or frame attached to the sides of the ship, which slides down the greased ways and guides the ship on an even keel into the water If the weight of the ship pressing on the inclined plane of the ways (after it has been deprived o the support of the blocks under the keel, it to move in the slightest degree the straight lines drawn across the string pieces are broken and the movement detected. When the blocks are all or nearly all removed, the string pieces are sawed through by men stationed there for the purpose, and, there being nothing more to hold the ship on the ways, the great mass moves down into the water, gathering momentum as it gees.

PREMATURELY UNDER WAY. When Mr. Fountain mounted the platform to question the men who were watching the tell-tales he was as tonished to find that the ship had already begun to draw, that is, to move slightly, and there was a break n the tell-tale lines of three-quarters of an inch, showng that the ship had moved downward that distance, Fountain said, "Has she gone that much ?" the man replied, "Yes, sir; and she is pulling very

Mr. Fountain then said :- "Cut the tie at once. Make no nome to raise an alarm, and pass the word for the men to come out from under." He himself stooped down and called out :- "Come out; clear the way, and his father, at the stern end of the ship, which was nearest the water, took up the call. There were then some forty men under the ship working at the plocks, and as he saw some of them coming out he gave bimself no further uncasmons, especially as worknen often remain under the ship at a launch and allow it to pass over their neads, although there is always more or less danger of being struck with a block or carried under. The time occupied in cutting the stringpieces was about three- quarters of a minute, and during this interval all the men under the ship might have

THE PATAL LAUNCIL

When the strings were cut the buil glided gracefully into the water, the crowd cheered, the bottle of wine was broken, the beautiful ship was duly christened | their aratoga and the launch seemed to have been in every A DEKADICL DISCOVERY.

gayety and rejoicing to a nicture of horror and grief, this last of a bloody series of architectural death traps. ed the cheers were succeeded by ories of agony and heartrending shricks. For a distance of fifty feet up. The disaster had scarcely happened when nearly the

ward from the foot of the ways from which the proud ship had so joyously leaped into the water, mingled with broken blocks, tools and chains, was a writhing, sickening mass of human fiesh and bones, torn, crushed and mangled almost beyond recognition. The ways were smeared and roddened, the blocks were covered with fragments of flesh and clothing and the aunch was followed by a trail of blood.

A SCENE OF SIGNENING RORROR.

The excitement and horror that took possession of the speciators as this norrible discovery was made can be better imagined than described. A wish to succor those who still lived was made, and three, with limbs and bedies intact, were dragged from the heap of dead and dying, while two others were assisted from the water, into which they had been thrown in the track of the vessel. As soon as the assemblage could be controlled and quieted down, and something like order coured, the dead bodies were gathered together by the workmen of the yard, whose strong frames trembled with emotion, as, with tears atreaming down their faces, they recognized the form of a comrade. The dead and wounded were taken to the firm's offices, which were temporarily turned into a hospital, and physicians being at once sent for Drs. J. L. and J. F. M. Forwood, Christ, Ulrich, Harvey, Alion, Starr and Johnson responded.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT. The ways upon which the Saratoga was launched are about three hundred feet long, with a descent probably not so steep as usual. The men who were crushed vere under her stern a distance of about one hundred feet from the water, the bodies being found, as stated above, from the water up the ways for a distance of fifty feet, where the blocks and timbers were massed as they were carried down by the vessel. The cradie or frame attached to the vessel to keep her straight on the ways was tied together at three places in its length, to keep it from spreading, by a heavy chain. It was these chains, according to the theory of Mr. Roach and his foreman, Mr. Fountain, that caused the killing. As the vessel ran down the ways chains caught in the blocks and carried them along, and as the vessel approached the vater there was less space between her bottom and the ground, and the blocks were crushed in upon the unfortunate men.

WERE THE MEN WARNED?

The only question that remains to be satisfactorily settled is, were the men warned? The statements of vitnesses lead to the conclusion that the order to "come from under" was given in a sufficiently loud tone, and repeated until it was passed down the line. It was certainly heard by some of the men under the stern, for the HERALD correspondent met one man who was at the extreme stern and who came out when the word was given. There seems no good reason at present to believe that the men who staid under the vessel did not hear the warning to come out.
Mr. Roach states that the mon will sometimes remain
under the vessel at a launch and allow her to pass over under the vessel did not hear the warning to come out.

Mr. Roach states that the men will sometimes remain under the vessel at a launch and allow her to pass over their heads even when ordered to come out. It is a kind of bravery that approaches fool-hardiness, but the workmen will indulge in it sometimes, as your correspondent can testify from his own experience, for at the recent launching of the heavy iron monitor, the Miantonomah, at this yard, after the monstrous hulk had passed off the ways, at best a dozen men coolly stuck their heads up between that timbers. The Corporation ways in the students. otwoen the timbers. The Coroner's jury in this case must find out if the men were not properly warned. ar. Roach Reenly feels the terrible disaster that has courred. He ordered a suspension of all work immediately, and it will not be resumed until the funerals of the dead are over, all expenses attending which he bes volunteered to pay.

PRECEIPTION OF THE STEAMER.

The iron steamship Saratoga is a sister ship of the Niegara, which was launched at the same place on the 28th of April. The dimensions of the Saratoga are 272 feet on the water line, or 292 feet long over all; breadth of beam amidships, 38 feet 1 inch; depth of hold from hurricance deck, 31 feet, and from main deck 23 feet. She is to be of 2,400 tons register, and to be able to carry a dead weight of 9,000 boxes of sugar. Her propeller, which is to be Hirsch's patent, with movable blades, is to be 14 be Hirsch's patent, with morable obaces, is to be to feet in diameter, to have a pitch of 21 feet, and to make 75 revolutions per unique. She is to have one compound augme of 1,650 horse power, which will be supplied with steam from four large pollers, carrrying eighty pounds of steam to the square inch. There will also be donkey engines to run three pumps to clear the bilge and supply the water to the engines. The ship is expected to make fourteen nausical miles an hour. The steering apparatus will be operated by steam, as will also the windlass. The bunkers hold altogether 500 tons of coal. The bunkers in the lower hold have a capacity of 200 tors. She is to be brigantine rigged, and will spread about 2,500 yards of canvas, has five watertight compartments and three decks, and accommedations for sixty first class passengers. Her capins are to be elegantly finished, the joiner work being in highly polished hard woods. In addition, she is to be mply supplied with every modern improvement in the shape of lifeboats, life-saving apparatus and

NO MORE VICTIMS.

CHESTER, Pa., May 23, 1877. Ail the men who were under the Saratoga just previous to launching her to-day have been accounted for. No additional deaths have occurred among those injured, and the limit of the number killed may now be set down at seven. An inquest will be held this morning.

ANOTHER SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

CHICAGO, May 22, 1877.

Another disaster has come with its lesson of warning against the employment of contractors and architects who are destitute of any qualification in their alleged profession except the ability to draw their commissions and cause the death of the unweary who trust their lives within their insecure structures. A large three story brick block at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, belonging to Mulaly & Preston, fell at one o'clock yesterday, while some twenty men were at work upon it, and injured more or less fatally some seventeen of

One man was taken from the ruins dead. Four o five men have injuries from which it is believed they cannot survive. The following is a list of the victims so far as are yet ascertained :-

DAVID ANDERSON.

WOUNDED. George Soure, one arm and shoulder blade broken, head badly crushed, and serious internal injuries. DAVID Souls, both legs broken, and otherwise in-

Willis VANCE, nose broken, jaw injured, and otherwise hurt. GRORGE Nesse, both legs broken, and other severe inturies.

Kassen, carpenter and architect, severaly hard

bout the head and one hip dislocated.

CIRCURSTANCES OF THE DISASTER.

MERUKNON, seriously injured in the feet.

A. TERREN, badly hart. BESLER, hip dislocated.

PATRICE McDERNOTT, very badly injured. METTS McDeauorr, also badly tojured

The accident was caused by the insufficient support of a part of the building where the weight of unknown tons rested upon wonden columns which were to be replaced by iron ones when the structure was complete. A gale of wind was blowing at the time of the accident, and the building, which had been raised to the top of the second story, fell with a deafening erash, without a moment's warning. The whole structure consisted of five stores, three of which, it seems, Mr. Mulaly was the architect, alone felt, leaving the adjoining two intact. It was fortunate that not all the men had returned to work from dinner, or no one can tell how serious the accident might have been. As it was, the mangled victims and their weeping mothers, wives and children are enough to sicken an outraged and incensed com monny, who demand an investigation of the causes of Suddenly the whole seems changed from one of | pitch of exasperation that no excuss one be offered for

tion of the debris began amid the wails of womon, dying. The work was continued all day and the following night, and twelve men were taken out; one dead, four or five more who cannot survive, and a number of others more or less injured.

THE WRECKED DAKOTA.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE SALOON AND STEERAGE PASSENGI RM.

LONDON, May 10, 1877. You have already been informed by cable of the wreck of the steamer Dakota, which went ashore near Bull Bay on the Weish Coast, on the night of the 9th. The accident was fortunately unattended with loss of life, and ere this reaches you the passengers will have gone on board the steamer Wisconsin and be on their way to their destination. As a matter of interest to those having friends on board I send you a complete list of the passengers :---SALGON PASSENGERS.

Benjamin J. Gee, Isaac Sowell,
Michael McCabe, Jane Sewell,
Mrs. F. O. Cain, E. Clarke,
Robert Riesen, Dr. O'Grady,
William J. Snodgrass, B. C. Roos,
Mrs. Maria Redway and
baby, Seen and wife Alekor. Mrs. Maria Redway and baby.

John B. Pearson and wile, J. K. Britiel, William King, Mrs. Ann Hall, John Douglass, John Douglass, Elizabeth Bell, Gerhard Brotekman, Walter Sowerby, William Herton, Walter Sowerby, Kate Anderson, Stephen Clayton, Stephen Clayton, Steelagk Passengers, William Larrison, Heary Crohstee, Alexander Reinschild, Eliza Clayton, Steelagk Passengers,

Eliza Spence, Henry Spence, Lucinda Spence, Eliza Coyle, Patrick O'Hara, Mary Cane, Aune Cane, James McCane, John Allison, wilcand four Maggie Grace,
Nancy Kane,
Bridget Kenhoy,
Katte Murray,
Libnie Halperin,
Fred Thompson,
Charles Lundgreet,
Hendrick Swenson children, Mary Corrigan, Bridget MacMahon, Hendrick Swensso Miss Stedland, C. G. Bergland, Etama Johnson, Augusta Soderberg,
H. E. Andersaen,
Lukes Kristoffeisen,
Nicoline Kristoffeisen
Lars Rassaursen,
Thomas Gunningham,
Lawrence Gunningham
Lawrence Junningham E on Bargina,
Aifred Jansson,
Carl O. Hausen,
Staivorsen K. Svonson,
Staivorsen K. Svonson,
Carl Larsen,
Sonnera Engeavetson,
Ellieb Connigham,
Ellien Gunningham,
James Murthag,
Michael Murthag,
Bridgel Mooney,
Bridgel Henry,
Mary Kelly,
William Roundtree,
Michael McCourt,
Patrick Cassidy,
Mary McDonnell,
John T. Lukin,
Hirech Rosenthat,
Rachel Mcdansky,
P. W. Abrahamsen,
F. Pearson,
Erne Persson,
Clara Persson,
Clara Persson,
Clara Persson,
Clara Persson,
M. Dannelson,
Ell Smith,

Simon Parowsky, Ann Larssen, Ingria Jacobsen, Gustaf Wisman, Ell Smith, Oscar Sandborg, Katrine Sandborg, Emma Beystion, Anna Wisnan, Joseph Osterberg, Nichas Milin, Louisa Carlsson, Charles Gustafson, Julius Johansson, Clement Lake Jalus Johansson,
Clement Lake,
Poter Federsen,
Caristiae Carlstrom,
Imanuel Nelson,
Ida Nelson,
Alica Nolson,
T. T. Osmundsen,
P. M. Paulsen,
Joseph Wilkin,
David Davice,
John Paumar,

Britta Johanssen, Frederika Gustafse three children, Henning Larssen, Hemrich Lacken, E. T. Olsen, B. Gundersen John Gundersen, William Thoresen, P. Staalssen, Poter Smith, Griffith Owen,

David Davice,
John Paumar,
John Bessace,
Jacques Pugol,
Julis McKee,
Ann McKee,
William Godfrey,
Michael Donneily,
Margaret Reid,
A. F. Sodenburg,
P. J. Widergien,
Ann Erickson,
Johan Larssen,
Anna J. Anderssen
Anna J. Bengtson,
Olivia Carlsson,
Olivia Carlsson,
Sarah Dowd,
Enke Widgren,
Richard Clarke,
Bridget Maloncy,
Virginia Constin. NEW JERSEY MUTUAL ASSETS.

REPORT OF MR. WILLIAM MITCHELL, REFEREE-ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS STILL MISSING.

Mr. William Mitchell, referee in the suit of William leasa against the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, the National Capital Company, Benjamin Noyes, Henry D. Walker, J. A. Mortimore and others, has completed his report. His appointment was under an order dated March 20, 1877, by which the officers of the National Capital Company were instructed to deliver to the receiver of the New Jersey Mutual all such assets as had been transferred to them by the latter corporation. The transfer was ordered to take place by and under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, and in his report he sets forth the efforts made to obtain such securifies. He states that during the examination the receipt of Benjamia Noyes for the assets was presented and proved, and that at its conclusion John E. Parsons, counsel for the plaintiff, demanded from the representatives of the National Capital Company the refure of \$57,000 of United States bonds and about \$30,000 in cash, mentioned in the above receipt. The parties of whom the demand was made denied having any possession of or control over any part of the property. Mr. Mortimore, in his testimony, said that the securities received by Benjamin Noyes were kept by him and that no individual efforts of Mortimore could get them from him. Both Mortimore and Walker, as stated in the referee's report, deny that they over had any property of the New Jorsey Matunal, and swear that they had no reason to believe that any of that property was with the company in New Haven oral Washington. In conclusion Mr. Mitchell says that no transfer has been made by any officers of the National Capital Company to the New Jersey Mutual receiver, excepting the one made by Benjamin Noyes, in New Jersey, which did not include the United States bonds or quen. report he sets forth the efforts made to obtain such

BURIAL OF GOVERNOR KENT.

" [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 22, 1877. The funeral services in honor of ex-Governor Edward Kent, of Maine, took place at the chapel in Mount Auburn Cemetery this morning. There had been services on Monday afternoon at the Unitarian Church to Bangor, Me., after which the remains were orwarded to Cambridge and deposited in the chapel. They were accompanied by Messra, S. F. Humphrey and Lewis Barker, a committee of the Penobscot Bar. In addition there were present at the burial the widow and young son of the deceased; Colonel William Kent, his brother, and whic; Captala Kent, his hepthew; Rev. M. G. Thomas (late of New Bedford) and wile, who was a sister of Governor Kent; Mr. William Deane, Mr. Muzzey, and several other cephews and nices of the deceased, who reside in Cambridge. Among the others in attendance at the funeral were Messix Raiph Waldo Emerson and John L. Gardner, of the Harvard class of 1821, of which Governor Kent was a member; and Dr. George it, Emerson, of the class of 1817. The class of 1821 celebrated their semi-centennial in 1871, at which time eighteen were living, and there are now ten left. The cusket was covered with handsome black cloth, and flowers in great profusion were laid upon it. The services, which were very simple, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge. They consisted of reading appropriate selections of Seriptare, and a prayer, after which the remains were taken to their final resting place in the family lot on Lawn avenue. In addition there were present at the burial the widow

TIRED OF LIVING.

Henry Hansen, . German, aged fifty-two, a piano maker, of No. 59 East Third street, entered the lager beer saloon of Henry Kinge, No. 104 Seventh avenue, and shot himself is the left breast with a revolver. The wound was diagrous and the man was attended by Dr. Wade and rout to Bellevic Hospital. He was out of employment and poor.

CONTRABAND HAVANA CIGARS.

For some time past the smaggling of eigars by the employes of the Havana steamships has been interrupned, owing to the many seizures made by the qua-

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

Senators Table the Assembly Resolution to Adjourn.

APPORTIONMENT DELAYED.

Abolishing the Marine Court-A Bitter Fight.

Mooting the Question of an Extra Session.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, ]

ALBANY, May 22, 1877. The feeling for adjournment is certainly very strong among the rural members, and those of them who oppose it are held in scornful suspicion. It may be assumed as a fact that those who party, which is and must be held all through the next political campaign as being responsible for the Legisin its failures, has no excuse to make if the session extends beyond Thursday. The only things of consequence legislation have been passed upon. Should the Apportionment bill fail it will be simply an illustration of party stupidity and prejudice. As far as legislation in general is concerned, this session of the Logislature will exhibit the remarkable record of having done less than any of its predecessors.

The resolution to adjourn finally on Wednesday, the 23d inst, at four P. M., was called up in the Assembly by Mr. Spinola and amended so as to read Thursday, the 24th inst., at four P. M., and adopted. It then went to the Schate, where it was tabled.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL. The House went into committee on the Apportionment bill, changing Senate districts and reapportioning members of Assembly to the several counties.
The bill reported by the majority of the committee being similar to the one reported last year, and known as the Hogeboom bill-was read. Cozuns moved to strike Richmond county from the First Squate district. Lost. He then moved to add Richmond county to the Fifth district, striking out additional to the First, Second, Pourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of New York. Lost, Bradley asked the majority of the House if they considered this a fair bill. He knew they could not say it was, and if it was not, he asked what was the use of wasting time on this bill. Alvord said it might as well be understood at once that the majority here does not approve of the Woodin or Souate majority bill. What the majority desired to do was to pass this bill and have a committee of conference, from which it was hoped a bill would be obtained which will give sainsfaction to the people of the State. Spinola urged that a vote be taken at once on the figurest of the state they could not say it was, and if it was not, he asked what was the use of wasting time on this bill. Al-

bitter fight over this bill, and it was only by dint of drumning up and perseverance that the republicans could get the sixty-six votes they did. Some stight amendments were made in the Assembly committee to which the bill was referred, and it now goes back to the Senate for concurrence, where it will meet with no opposition. These will be a saving to the city of New York, should this bill become a raw, of at least \$75,000 per year in salaries alone, not to mention the "pickings and stealings."

The Commissioner of Jurors, bill will probably come up to-morrow

pp to-morrow

DEFARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The bill of which Strahan had charge in the Assembly, making the Department of Education independent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in New York city, was passed this afternoon. It is absointely certain that the Governor will veto this bill, if it is not allowed to die a natural death in the Senate commutes.

cortain that the Governor will veto this bill, if it is not allowed to die a natural death in the Senate committee.

THE STATE TAX BILL.

Mr. Husted, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented the State Tax bill. The tax amounts to 31-6 mills; has year it was 311-24 mills.

XEW YORK'S PINANCIAL BILL.

The report of the Conference Committee on the New York Financial bill was received. Mr. Strahan asked for a division on the question of agreeing to the report, so as to have the question taken separately on the torlieth section, which has reference to the salaries of policomen, firemen, school teachers and others, which was granted, and the remainder of the report was agreed to. The question then recurred to that part of the report embracing the fortieth section, and that was also agreed to.

The concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to section I, article 2, of the constitution, relative to the qualifications of voters, and providing for minority representation in certain cases.

The concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to section 22, article 3 of the constitution, relative to boards of supervisors.

Conoxers.

The concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to section 6, article 5 of the constitution, relative to coroners of the city and county of New York. On motion Mr. Alvord's hill was ausended by providing that it should be the duty of the Board of Apportionment and Estimate to fix the compensation shall not exceed \$10,000 in any one your, to be divided among the physicians, and there shall continue to be four coroners; each Coroner to receive a salary of \$5,000. The bill was then passed, 65 to 51, a party vote, several republicans being absent. The amendments were subsequently concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Busell asked consent to under a concurrent reso

CHARGES POR ELEVATING GRAIN. Mr. Bissell asked consent to offer a concurrent reso-tution that whereas the proprietors of grain elevators at Buffaio and New York are charging one cent per bushel for elevating grain, therefore the Canal Board

bution that whereas the proprietors of grain elevators at Buffaio and New York are charging one tent per bushel for elevating grain, therefore the Canal Board shall inquire into the advisability of the State procuring four floating elevators to be stationed in New York at a cost of \$60,000, and two at Buffaio at a cost of \$30,000. Objected to.

REQUEST FOR AN EXTRA SERSION.

In the Senate Mr. Woodin then effered a resolution which, after reciting the delay in the printing of the testimony, taking it beyond the time when the Legislature would probably adjourn, and the necessity for homediate action in the case of Superintendent Elias, requested the Governor to convene the Senate in extraordinary session immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature. Adonted.

Mr. Sprague, from the Committee on Conference on the will relative to a parade ground in the city of New York, reported that they had agreed to recommend certain amenuments made by the Senate. On motion of Mr. Gerard the report was concerted in.

Mr. Tobey, from the Committee on Insurance, reported davorably, with some amendments, the Assembly bill to provide for the better protection of policy holders of life insurance companies. Mr. Prince said that, while he did not dissent from the report, be thought the bill could be improved, and moved that twive o'clock. Adopted.

Mr.Sprague and mr. Sprague of the following:—

In relation to repairing the streets south of Four-

ing -in relation to repairing the streets south of Four-teenth street, in the city of New York. Ordered to a

To smead the City of New York. Ordered to a third reading.

To smead the Revisod Statutes in relation to the election of President and Vice President. Progressed.

Mr. Moore moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be ordered to a third reading. Carried—17 to 13.

Mr. Woodin, from the teramintee on Cities, reported favorably, with some amondments, the Assembly bill amending the act to authorize the extension of railroad tracks on Buffaio avenue and other streets and avenues of the city of Brocklyn. Also, without

amendment, the bill to provide for the payment of certain sewers built in the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. Woodin introduced a bill to prevent frauds by the efficers or managers of certain corporations. Read a third time and passed. It prescribes punishment as felony for any person misappropriating or misusing trust funds.

ANOTHER VETO.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON CUTS OUT A NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR IRON BRIDGES AND THE MAIN-TENANCE AND BEFAIR OF USELESS BRANCH CANALS FROM THE SUPPLY BILL.

ALBANY, May 22, 1877. The Governor astonished the Assemblymen again to-day by sending in a veto cutting out of the Supply tron bridges at various points over the canals, and for the purpose of repairing and maintaining certain branch canals which are now of but very little use.

The text of the veto is as follows:—
Stare of New York, Executive Charges, 1
Albany, May 22, 1877.

To the Assembly:

Albany, May 22, 1872. It transmit berewith a copy of the statement of the items of appropriation to which I object contained in Assembly bill No. 511, entitled "An act making an appropriation to pay the exponses of the collection of talls, superintendence, ordinary repairs and main ename of the cannis for the fiscal year commencing on the 181 day of October, 1877." In accordance with the provisions of section 9 of article 4 of the constitution.

L. ROBINSON.

Visions of section 9 of article 4 of the constitution.

L. ROBINSON.

Statement of items of appropriation objected to and not approved contained in Assemby bill No. "11, entitled "An act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the collection of toils, apperintendence, ordinary repairs and maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year commencing on the lat day of tectober, 1877."

"For raising the road bed in the town of Fort Ann. pursuant to chapter 544 of the Laws of 1870, the sum of \$2,000, which work may be done by the Canal commissioner in charge, through his superintendent, or by centract in his discretion. This item is objected to, and not approved for the reason that the work its not subjected in the capacity of the construction of an iron bridge with sidewalks and suitable abuttnerts, with usasageway for towing on both sides of the canal, over the Eric Canal at Austin street, in the city of Buffilo, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same being authorized by chapter 108 of the Laws of 1874, providing all the requirements of said cat be complied with. This item is objecting 50 the last preceding item.

"For the construction of a lift bridge over the Eric Canal."

the test same reasons given in objects, go the last proceeding the construction of a lift bridge over the Krie Canal at Locknort, the num of \$40.78, or so much thereof as may be necessary." This item is objected to and not approved for the same reasons above stated.

"For the construction of an iron bridge over the Monnek Basin at Aron street, in the village of Green Island, the sum of \$4.000, or so much thereof as may be necessary." This item is objected to and not approved for the reasons above stated.

Basin at Aron street, in the village of Green Island, the sum of \$4,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary." This item is objected to and not approved for the reasons alove stated.

"For the construction of an iron bridge over the Champian Canal at Sub street, in the city of Cohors, the sum of \$3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary." This item is outselved to and not approved for the same reasons above stated.

"For the construction of an iron bridge to replace the wooden structure over the feeder at Main street, in the village of Fort Edward, the sum of \$1,500 as much thereof as may be necessary. This item is objected to such not approved for the same reasons above stated.

The sum of \$4,500 is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the worden of a substantiation of the sum of \$4,500 is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the worded on the state of the sum of \$4,500 is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the wrection of a substantiation of the sum of \$4,500 is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the wrection of a substantiation of the sum of \$4,500 is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the village of Waterloo. Sense as the Cavagas and Secretary of the sum of \$4,500 is hereby distructed to erect said bridge at any point on said Cayagas and Senrera Canal west of Locate street, in the village of Waterloo. Sence county, whenever the Board of Frastees and the president of the village of Waterloo (sence county whenever the Board of Frastees and the president of the village of Waterloo (sence county whenever the Board of Frastees and the supervisors of the towns of Fayette and Waterloo shall in writing designate the location of said bridge, and the Supervisors of the towns of Fayette and Waterloo shall in writing designate the location of said bridge and the shall have flied to such and shall have flied acony, with the Clerk's certificate of said filing, with the Canal

of \$1,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary. This item is objected to and not approved for the same reasons above stated.

"For removing an iron bridge from Brockport and erecting the same over the Eric Canal, between Earle and Kent streets, in the village of Falmyra, the sum of \$800 or so much thereof as may be necessary. This item is objected to and not approved for the same reasons above stated.

"The sum of \$4,500 is hereby appropriated for the construction of allft from bridge over the Eric Canal, in the town of Brighton, Mouros county, in place of the present order, provided that the expense of making the approaches and help necessary to attend the same when created shall be paid by the people of that locality." This item is objected to and not approved for the same reasons above stated.

"For building approaches to the bridge over the Eric Canal at Averils street, in the city of Rochester, the sum of \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, provided that owners of lots on and street release the State from diffusion to the same reasons above stated.

"For the expense of the collection of folla, apperlares deen expensed to the provider." This tem is objected to and not approved for the same treason in solyacted to and not approved for the same reasons above stated.

"For the expense of the collection of folla, apperlares deen exmanded to this facel year, the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary in addition to sume now authorized by law for that purpose." This tem is objected to and not approved because it is covered and sufficiently provided the Canal Board shall deem it advisable so to do, the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and provided the Canal Board shall deem it advisable so to do, the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and provided the Canal Board shall deem it advisable so to do, the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and provided the Canal Board shall be lieve the same to be for the interest of the State an

The tolls received on the canal in 1870 amounted to only would be wasted.

"For the expenses of the collection of tolls, superintendence and repairs of the Chemanzo Canal for the remainder of this fiscal year, the aum of \$5,000, or so much thereof at may be necessary in addition to sums now authorized by law for that purpose. "In litem is sujected to and not application of \$6,000 and received to the purpose of the collection of the disapproval of the item of \$6,000 and received to and not application of \$6,000 and received to the superintendence, maintenance and repairs of the Chemang Canal above.

"For paying the expenses of the collection of tolls, superintendence and all repairs of the Blace Silver Canal for the liscal year, the sum of \$12,000." This item is objected to and not approved for the same reasons above stated,

"The sum of \$18,000, apprepriated by chapter 850 of the Laws of 1872 for the construction of a dam across the Moose Silver at the old Brown Fract forge, and reappeopulated by act chapter 380 of the Laws of 1874, is negly reappropriated for the same purpose, subject to the provisions of said acts, and the Superintendent of Public Works or Canal Commissioner in charge is hereby empowered to take and appropriate any lands not released under said acts which may be required for the purpose of building said dam, and bringing the proposed reservoir into successful use." This item is objected to and not approved for the reason that the money reappropriated is not in the treasury, it having been diverted to another purpose by chapter 425 of the Laws of 1873.

In ROBINSON.

On motion of Mr. Baker this message was laid on

L. ROBINSON. On motion of Mr. Baker this message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TAXING BANK STOCK. AN ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE STATE SENATE-WHY THE STOCK SHOULD BE ASSESSED, AND

The bill authorizing the taxation of stockholders of banks was taken up to Committee of the Whole as a special order in the Senate this morning, the question aing upon the substitute offered on Thursday last by Mr. Jacoba. Mr. Wellman moved to strike out the clause permitting a de-duction of securities exempted from taxation when owned by other persons or corporations, the effect being to place bank shares upon the same footing as other personal property. Coleman was opposed to the original bill as it came from the Assembly, for the reason that it did not relieve banks from any of the burdens now resting upon them, but he thought the porposed substitute went too far, because it allows the value of real estate and government securities owned by banks substitute went too to be deducted from the taxable variation of starement securities from the amount to be decided met his approbation, as it placed shares of stock upon the same basis as other personal property. He said the tax levied upon bank shares was greater in this State than in any other State, and that if we would assist the State in maintaining its supremacy in business we must lessen the burdons of taxation.

the State in maintaining its supremacy in business we must lessen the burdens of taxation.

Mr. Gerard thought we were not so well instructed on this subject as we ought to be, and he expected to be an interested latener. He said the average rate of tax pard by the basks to the national government was two per cent, and to State authorities three per cent more, making five per cent in Sail of, say, an average of four and a haif to five per cent, which is more than they can stand. He questioned whether it was not public policy to have and loster solid financial institutions which would be able to relieve distress in uness of panic able assist in maintaining credit and good order.

Mr. St. John did not favor either of the amendments, the thought the people were not prepared to consent to the deduction of government securities from the taxable valuation of property. He should vote for the Assembly bill, as he believed it the fairest now under consideration. It was right and necessary that banks have a surplus, and that surplus, to the extent of at least twonty-five per cent, should be exempt from taxation.

least twenty-five per cent, should be exempt from taxation.

THE SYSTEM OF ASSESSING.

Mr. Starbuck said the purpose of each of the propositions was to break up the present system of assessing. As at present constituted assessors assess
and tax bonk shiftes in the district where the bank is
located, but the substitute would distribute the assessment in hundreds or different places and it would be
impossible to reach all that should be assessed. Mr. Sprague gave as an experience
of banks in the city of Buffulo that tax, rent and other
necessary expenses amounts to seven per cent, and
the only way to de business is to charige ten to twelve
per gent for leans; and there is nothing so depressing
to manufacturing and other interests as the high rates
of interest they have to pay the section of the

sumers. It is a blow at every industrial interest, Upon what policy is it that we select banks—the neces-sary channels of commerce—and impose such a tax upon thom, which affects so directly every interest in the community?

upon thom, which affects so directly every interest in the community?

BANK KARNINGS.

Mr. McCariby asked if it was possible that all the industries of the country depend upon banks, and without them all business must fall to the ground. He said it had been charged if this gratuity was not given them they would withdraw their tanking business from the State. There is no possibility of such a result. In every city thore is a large amount of tide capital, and why should they want to place this in cities in other States where there is already a surplus? Banks are of great benefit to the business of the country, yet they are in the interests of the atockholders. They are on no semb beneficeant institutions, and they should be treated in no way different from other classes of property. Such legislation as this bill proposes is a backward step in the business of equalizing the property of the State. The rate of carnings of the banks in the last four years has been all that it ought to be. The Comptroller says the average profit of the banks during 1876 was six and a half per cent, and that of manufacturing, mercantile and other industries not half that. All classes of business are greatly degreessed, and yet you propose to take at least \$30,000,000 of it—may be \$75,000,000 before you get through—from the banks and place them upon real estate.

Mr. Emerson thought it no doubt true that tax-

Mr. Emerson thought it no doubt true that tax-

through—from the baoks and place them upon real estate.

Mr. Emerson thought it no doubt true that taxation upon banks was burdensome, but is it not true that all other property is heavily taxed? It we relieve banks what excuse will we have in regulating the tax on other personal property? He did not know why this interest should be especially relieved and no others. He thought real estate should be relieved, and he would gladly supports proposition which would relieve all interests from burdensome taxation.

BEFFETTYE FEDERAL LAWS.

Mr. Schoonmaker thought the logical effect of the substitute was to exempt banks from taxation, and that is what should be done if what has been said by some of the Senators be true. He said the evil was in the federal laws, because federal laws discriminate against banks. They tax banks and no other property, while the State laws tax bank property, while the State laws tax bank property only in connection with taxation of all other classes of property; and therefore we should go to the national government for relief. He would be slow in doing any act seeming unjust to banks; but here we are asked to discriminate in favor of banks against all other species of property. He said the principal trouble in New York city was in the action of the Tax Commissioners, and he thought they ought to be indicted for their unjust discrimination against banks in their application of the law.

The motion of Mr. Weilman was carried.

Mr. Wellman then moved to insert a provision that the stock shall be assessed and taxed in the town or ward where the bank is located, whother the stock-holder resides there or not Adopted.

The question then recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. Jacobs.

Mr. Kennaday was in favor of some relief for the banks, and he thought that in view of the law can all the form that body, feeling assured that a measure put forward by the able men having charge of it there would afford relief. The substitute was loat.

Mr. Hammond offered a substitute which includes in the Assemb

Mr. hammond offered a substitute which includes in Mr. Hammond offered a substitute which horses in the Assembly bill life, fire and marine insurance companies and applies the same provisions to them as to banks. Mr. Hammond's substitute was lost.

Mr. Wellman moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Jacobs' substitute as amended was lost. Adopted, and the substitute was then carried and ordered to a third reading.

RAPID TRANSIT.

A PETITION FROM EMINENT BUSINESS MEN OF NEW YORK-LET THE STREET BAILBOAD COMPANIES REWARE.

ALBANY, May 22, 1877. At the morning session of the Assembly, the House being then in the order of third readings of bills, Mr.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

Ecclesine asked for unanimous consent to introduce the following petition, but Mr. Alvord objected, and To THE LEMISLATCRE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—
The undersigned bankers, merchants and other residents of the city of New York, deeply impressed with the necessity of rapid transit, between the city and country, if the commercial superiority of this city and country, if the commercial superiority of this city and country, if the commercial superiority of this city and country, if the commercial superiority of this city and country, if the commercial superiority of this city is to be maintained, and observing how all the neasures have been emburrassed and retarded by injunctions from courts and by efforts to induce the Legislature to pass obstracting bills; and being informed that certain street surface railway companies in the city have combined thus to embarrans and retard the rapid transit so much needed, respectfully arge upon your honorable body the passage of an act prohibiting the granking of any injunction against the conservation of use of any clovated railway already to operation, or improcess of construction, except upon security adequate to cover all the damage to the persons and companies so enjoined which may arise from the said injunction if it should not be inaily austained, and also the appointment of a committee with power to send for persons and papers and to sit during the recess of the Legislature to invasigate all taste of strengthed interference by any of the surface railway companies in the said city against the development of rapid transit by the use o money or otherwise, and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Morton, Blias & Co.; J. W. Seligman & Co., David Dows & Co., Pheips, Dodge & Co.; Tracy, Olmsted & Tracy; Babcock Brothers & Co., W. A. Falls, James B. Colgate & Co., Jesse Hoyt & Co. the petition was not presented :-TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK :-

NEW YORK May 21, 1877. THE DOG HOSPITAL.

PART OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE BENCH SHOW TO BE THE NUCLEUS OF A FUND.

The following letter was received yesterday by Mr.

Henry Bungs:—
Mr Dran Sir—At a special meeting of the Westminster Kennel Club, held on Thesday, May S. it was resolved that the net proceeds account to the John from admissions to the Bonch Show of Dogs, held at Offinor's Carden, on May II, should be donated to the Society for the Provention of Cruelty to Animals as nucleus for a fine to provide a none and hospital Kennel Club. I have a Section of the Newtonian Kennel Club. I have a provided the club for Signature of S

Baiance. \$1,250
Trusting that this small amount with be sufficiently of creased by further donations, so as to enable you specific carry out the object for which is is intended, I remains with respect and regard, ALEX. S. WEBM. .81,295 25

In his reply acknowledging the bandsome check Mr. Bergh aws.

This society has lone regarded the subject of the removal from the streets of vagrant and miserable does as one worthy of the intelligent legislation of the city authorities, as well as the tender consideration of the city authorities, as well as the tender consideration of the public; and it has always held itself ready to co-operate with all humane and reasonable measures in that direction. But, believing that a modified and effectual means have hitherto been adopted, it has preferred to hold itself aloof therefrom, in the loop that at no distant day the city government would approve of the plan repeatedly proposed by this society for the decent abetement of the evil. In a moral point of view alone, the community cannot afford to tolerate a cruel system of slengther of any dumb creature, more especially the initiating and companionable dog. It is best that the authorities should entertain this sudject, also, with a telegrance to its permanency; and it is not a little surprising that, while service of the decent of the counding of a "protective home," shall be sately guarded until, through the liberaity of the friends of that loyal race of anima a, whose improvement it is the province of your successful club to cultivate, the amount shall have attained proportions adequate to the realization of the wish which impured the donation. It is to be hoped that our able and excellent Chief Magistrate, Mayor Ely, will view with favor, the addition of the already respectable sum realized from licenses, 4c. to that which von have provided, and along with what may be added thereto by a sympatilizing public, hasten the approach of a better state of things than has yet prevailed.

THE DOG LICENCES.

The number of dog ticenses is now over 6,000. Mayor Ely favors the location of the dog pound at the foot of Seventeenth street, East River.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Managing Committee of the American Exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1878, consisting of Mesara Joseph Seligman, Nathan Appleton, Jackson Schultz Frederic Coudert, Professor C. F. Chandeir and Leonard Beckwith have issued a call for a meeting to be held on Thursday evening, May 24, in room 2: Cooper Institue. At the meeting will be considered the best means of insuring a prompt and practical solution of the steps necessary to be taken in the furtherance of the best interests of the United States in the matter.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's Guild, held last evening, Colonel F. A. Conkling was elected Treasurer of the Guild, in the place of Andrew W. Loggat, resigned.

## A HOBOKEN SENSATION.

Counsellor W. B. Darling, of No. 247 Broadway, room 22, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday and o'ged to the Hudson County Jail on a charge of offering to "fix" the vote of a certain member of the Common Council Messrs. Bayer & Kaufman, proprictors of the Hutton County Journal, and Mr. Heary Bailey, editor of the Democrat, have, it appears, certain claims against the city of Hoboken appears, certain claims against the city of Hoboten tor official printing, and Darling, it is alleged, offered to secure the vote of the Alderman in question at \$2.00 for each newspaper. The editors held a constitution, and agreed to meet the "go between," and invited him to come to a salcon in Hoboten yesterday morning. Darling went, and was arrested on a charge of blackman by Constable Station on a warrant issued by Justice Streng. The case causes no little excitement in Hoboten, and some very interesting developments are expected.